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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

KAO KANG AND LIN FENG ENCOURAGE NORTHEAST FARMERS;  
SOUTHERN LANDLORDS SABOTAGE LAND REFORM

Kao Kang, chairman of the Northeast People's Government recently visited farm villages and discussed their problems directly with the farmers. Lin Feng, vice-chairman presented a program for per-unit-area production increase and peasant's organizations to an executive session of the Northeast People's Government.

Insect plagues in Kwangtung and Kwangsi have been heavy in 1952.

Tractors were sent 300 kilometers from a state farm to break new land for people relocated from the area of the Ching Chiang Flood Diversion Project.

KAO KANG VISITS FARM COMMUNITIES -- Tientsin, Chin-pu Jih-pao, 9 Apr 52

Mukden, 8 April (Hsin-hua) -- Kao Kang, Chairman of the Northeast People's Government, took a trip into the countryside on 6 April 1952. Finding the farmers taking their noonday rest, he took occasion to enquire into the living conditions of each family. Following that he gave detailed instruction on how to increase production by better use of fertilizer, better preparation and cultivation of the soil, and by better management of mutual aid teams. He also discussed development of agricultural production cooperatives, cotton culture, and the responsibilities of village authorities.

LIN FENG URGES BETTER FARM ORGANIZATION -- Tientsin, Chin-pu Jih-pao, 9 Apr 52

Mukden, 8 April (Hsin-hua) -- At the 23d executive session of the Northeast People's Government, Vice-Chairman Lin Feng, referring to the are production goal of 20 million tons of foodstuffs and 120,000 tons of lint cotton in 1952, said that the way to reach the goal was by higher production per unit of area. Higher production, he said, could be obtained by better use of

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fertilizer and seed selection. He emphasized the importance of active leadership and a refusal to be content with past achievements. He urged continuation and extension of the mutual aid team movement and joint mutual aid team operations.

Lin also emphasized that agricultural production cooperatives were still in the experimental stage and were not to be promoted except where there was evident willingness on the part of the farmers and competent leadership available. He added, "There is no advantage in careless organization of such units merely to be able to report increased membership. That would merely be to run the risk of getting their organizations going on the wrong track." Referring to collective villages, Lin Feng said that at present no more than one or two collective villages should be organized in each province on an experimental basis.

LANDLORDS CONTINUE TO SABOTAGE LAND REFORM -- Hankow, Chang-chiang Jih-pao, 14 Apr 52

Reports of correspondents of this journal in Honan, Hunan, and Kwangtung, indicate serious landlord opposition to the land-reform reinvestigation and the agricultural production program. The landlords resort to various means both violent and nonviolent, to accomplish their ends.

In some areas, they play on the superstitious beliefs of the people to get them to neglect their agricultural tasks. For example, by suggesting that at one spot there is a well of water with miraculous healing powers, they persuade the farmers to neglect their work and go hunting for this water. In other places, they unite with local sorceresses to spread rumors that certain crops will not produce in 1952, thus trying to deter planting of these crops.

In some places, they work their way into the farmer's associations and people's conferences and give advice detrimental to the production program or pass themselves off as poor or hired farmers and secure a good distribution of land, moveable property, and grain for themselves. In other places, they destroy work animals and farm implements, burn their buildings that have been assigned to others, or resort to poisoning, shooting, and stabbing to death of poor farmers and cadres.

A particularly disappointing and alarming factor in this development is that in many places the cadres are afflicted with rightist tendencies and lackadaisical attitudes and either fear to take any action against the evil landlords or do not care to try to rouse the peasants to combat the activities of these destructive elements.

INSECT PLAGUE IN SOUTH CHINA -- Hong Kong, Hsing-tao Jih-pao, 22 May 52

Canton, 17 May -- Crops in 44 hsien in Kwangtung have suffered from a heavy plague of insects. Since April the rice crop in more than ten hsien of Kwangsi has been attacked by great hordes of various caterpillars and beetles. The Kwangsi government sent an urgent appeal to the Agricultural and Forestry Department of the Kwangtung Provincial Government for technicians to aid Kwangsi in the fight against the pests. Official Kwangtung sources reveal that insecticides and workers have been sent in answer to the appeal. Considerable success is reported in controlling the insect plague in Kwangtung.

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TRACTOR SENT TO BREAK LAND FOR DISPLACED FARMERS -- Hankow, Chang-chiang Jih-pao,  
19 Apr 52

The Lu-yen-i state farm sent 12 tractors with crews a distance of 300 kilometers to break new ground for the farmers who were moved out of the Ching Chiang Flood Diversion Project area. To save fuel, six of the tractors towed the other six. Other equipment was sent by truck. Each tractor can plow 30 mou per day [one mou equals 1/6 acre]. With animal labor only half a mou per day could be plowed. With man labor, only 0.1 mou could be spaded. The farmers, grateful for this timely help, resolved to send 80 percent of their manpower to work on the retention basin dykes and retain 20 percent in farm work.

Each family which was removed from its original farm was given from 3 to 6 mou of land in the new location, moving expenses, and funds for re-establishment of its home.

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